The Rutherford Star.

"BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT AND THEN GO AHEAD."—DAVY CROCKET.

VOL. III. RUTHERFORDTON, N. C. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1869. NO. 6.

THE

Rutherford Star.

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CARPENTER & LOGAN,

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

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Repairing.

JOBS repaired and made new whenever wanted
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Commissioners Notice.

THE Commissioners for Rutherford County will meet at the Court House, in Rutherfordton, on the 4th Saturday in this month (27th day) to transact such business as may come before the Court.

By order of the Commissioners.
R. J. WILLIAMS, Ex Officio,
feb.6-3t Clerk of the Board.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HOUSE

WITTKOWSKY & RINTELS,

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They have received their Fall and Winter Stock, the largest and most complete ever brought to this market, and will sell to merchants at

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All they ask is a fair trial. Remember and ask for

SMITH'S SHOE STORE,

next door to Dewey's Bank, Charlotte, N. C.
dec 19 47-tf

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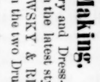
(*Formerly* KERRS HOTEL *Charlotte, N. C.*)



THIS WELL KNOWN HOUSE is now under the control and management of the undersigned who solicit a share of the public patronage. The House has recently been thoroughly repaired and refurnished, and no exertions will be spared to make patrons comfortable.

THE TABLE will be furnished with the best the country affords. Refreshments of all sorts can be found at the Bar.

THE STABLES attached to this House will be found sufficient to accommodate the Horses of our country friends who may prefer a safe place and good feed.

W. M. MATTHEWS. Jr.
feb13-3m J. L. STEAGALL.

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3rd. All Policies are non-forfeitable after two full annual premiums have been paid.

4th. Rates as low as are consistent with financial soundness, and less than those of almost all Companies which accommodate their assured with loans.

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Examining Physician at Rutherfordton.
jan. 9–3m. no 49

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OF A

SUPERIOR GRADE AND AT REASONABLE PRICES, IN

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The Messrs. Borel & Courvoisier have taken the Grand Prize at the late Paris Exposition for superior workmanship, and the greatest perfection in time keeping,

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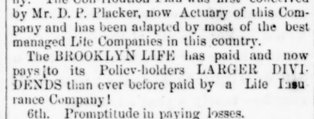

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2 GOOD two-horse WAGONS; one new; one second-hand.
2 BUGGIES.
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We will exchange them for Corn or Green backs a fair rates. Apply at
THIS OFFICE
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SELECTED STORY.

John Walton's Revenge.

BY HORATIO ALGER, JR.

"Be off from here, you little beggar!" said Oscar Ronalds, imperiously.

The speaker was a well-dressed boy of fourteen, and the words were addressed to a boy of about his own age and his sister of eight. The contrast between their outward appearance was striking.—Oscar was of light complexion and looked like a petted child of the aristocracy. He held a club in his hand, which it might be judged from his scowling face he would not be unwilling to use.

John Walton, who confronted him without fear, was a stouter boy than Oscar. His complexion was dark; his hair, black as a ravens wing, hung over his forehead. His clothing was coarse and well worn; his pants was tucked up nearly to his knees and shoes and stockings were luxuries which he dispensed with. His little sister, terrified by Oscar's rude manner, clung to her brother in affright.

"Don't be scared of him, Lizzie," said John. "He won't dare to touch us."

"Won't I though?" said Oscar, clutching his stick tighter.

"Not if you know what is best for yourself," said John looking fixedly at him.

"You have no business here, you beggar," said Oscar, furiously.

"I am no beggar," said the barefoot boy, proudly.

"This is my father's land. Can you deny that?" demanded Oscar.

"I know it is, and I suppose it will be yours some day."

"Then why have you intruded here?"

"I did not suppose it would do any harm to pick a few berries, which would otherwise decay on the vines."

"Then you know it now: I don't care for the berries, but I don't want any beggars' brats on my father's place."

"Stop there, young master," said John firmly. "You called me a beggar, and I did not care much, but if you call my mother by that name, you'll be sorry."

"I?" said Oscar, very contemptuously. "What will you do?"

"I'll beat you with that stick you hold in your hand."

"Then I do call her a beggar," said Oscar, furiously. "What are you going to do about it?"

"You'll see."

John Walton let his sister's hand fall, and springing upon Oscar, wrenched the stick from his hand, laid it over his back with sharp emphasis three times, and then flung it into the pool near by.

Leaving his young enemy prostrate, he took his terrified sister by the hand, and saying. "We'll go home, now, Lizzie," walked quietly away.

Oscar picked himself up mortified and furious. He would have persued John, and wreaked instant vengence upon him if he had dared, but in the hands of the young savage, as he mentally characterized him, he had felt his own utter inability to cope with him, and resolved that vengence should come in another shape.

"My father shall turn the beggars out of house and home," he muttered. "I wish they might starve."

The father of Oscar Ronalds was the proprietor of a handsome house and large landed estate, including several tenements which he rented out. In the poorest of these lived John Walton and his mother. They lived poorly enough, how, it would be hard to tell, but at all events they lived, and never sought help.

When John told the story of his encounter to his mother, she was disturbed, fearing that trouble might come of it. So, indeed, it did.

The next morning Squire Ronalds, with his stiff, erect figure, was seen approaching the widow's cottage.

Mrs. Walton opened the door.

"Won't you come in, Squire Ronalds," the said nervously.

"No, ma'am, I have but a word to say and that is soon said. Are you aware that your boy grossly insulted my son yesterday?"

"He told me that Oscar called me names, and he knocked him down. He has a hasty temper."

"Your son is a ruffian, ma'am."

"No, not so bad as that. He is a good boy to me, Squire Ronalds."

"It is a pity that he cannot treat others with proper respect."

"Do you think he was wholly to blame?"

"Certainly he was. My son caught him trespassing on my land, and very properly ordered him off. I don't care to urge the matter. If he will apologize to Oscar, I will let it pass. Otherwise as your month's up to-day, I shall require you to leave this tenement."

John who had been inside and heard what had been said, came forward, looking resolute and self sustained

"I shall not apologize to Master Oscar, sir," he said. "It is he who should apologize to me."

"Apologize to you! That would look well, would it not?" said the Squire scornfully.

"It would be right," said John firmly.

"You are an impudent young rascal."

"Mother," said John quietly, "there is no use listening farther. I shall not apologize, and am ready to take the consequences. Don't be alarmed. I'll take care of you."

"You must leave this house to-morrow," roared Squire Ronalds, in a very undignified rage, stamping his gold-headed cane upon the ground,

"Very well," said John. "Good day, sir," and closed the door, leaving the Squire under a vague impression that he had got the worst of the encounter.

"What shall we do, John," said Mrs. Walton dismally.

"I'll tell you, mother," said John.—"There is nothing for me to do here.—We'll go to Bandon, where there are woolen mills. Then I can get a chance to work, and I'll rise, never fear. It is best for us go."

The next day Mrs. Walton's tenement was empty, and no one knew where the family had gone. Oscar exhaulted in what he regarded as his triumph.

Twenty years passed. To the barefooted boy they brought wonderful changes. At twenty-four he found himself superintendant of the mill where he had entered as a poor operative, earning a salary of five thousand dollars a year. He had built a handsome house, over which his mother presided with matronly dignity. His sister Lizzie was the wife of a young physician in successful practice in the same town.

One winter evening they were all seated in a luxuriously furnished room, before a glorious fire. His sister had come to spend the afternoon, but was prevented by the violent storm from returning to her own home.

"What a storm it is!" she exclaimed, wondering "I pity those who are out in it."

"Yes," said her brother, "it is the most violent storm of the year. The snow must be two feet deep at least. But we need not feel troubled. It is summer indoors."

"Who would have thought, John, we should come to live in such comfort?" said his mother. "Twenty years ago we were poorly off."

"I well remember. It was a lucky thing we came to Brandon."

"So it has turned out. But I was alarmed when you quarreled with young Oscar Ronalds."

"I have forgiven him. The harm he intended has only done us good."

"Have you heard anything of him lately?"

"Not lately. His father died ten years since, and I'm told Oscar is very extravagant. That is all."

The storm increased in violence, shaking the house, firm and strong as it was All at once the door bell rang sharply.

"I'll go myself," said John. The servant may not be able to close the door again."

He opened the front door, and a sharp, cutting wind entered with a flurry of snow.

"Will you give me shelter?" said a faint voice.

It was a man who spoke, still young.—He stepped in quite exhausted. John Walton closed the door.

"You have had a hard struggle with the storm, have you not?" he said.

"I have indeed. I am chilled to the bone."

"Come in to the fire," and John threw open the door of the sitting room.

He perceived that the stranger had no overcoat and appeared thoroughly chilled. Warm bricks were ordered, and in half an hour he was more comfortable. He looked thin and hagged, and his face bore the impress of dissipation.

He had more than once looked earnestly at John Walton, Finally he said abruptly:

"Will you tell me your name? Your face looks familiar."

"My name is John Walton."

"What!" said the other, with a start, "Did you live when a boy, in the town of M——?"

"Yes, but I don't remember you."

"I am Oscar Ronalds," said the other, in a low voice.

"Is it possible?" exclaimed the three and they involuntarily glanced at the ill-clad stranger.

"I see what you are thinking of. I do not look much like the boy you used to know. I have been wild and extravagant, and lost and squandered all my property. I have gone down hill—you have gone up."

"I am sorry for your misfortunes," said John, kindly. "If I can be of service to you, I will.'

"I came here, hoping to get the post of clerk, which I understood was vacant. If I had known you were here I would not have come."

"And why?"

"Because you cannot have forgotten my ill treatment of you."

"It is not forgotten but quite forgiven," said John Walton, kindly. "Unconsciously you did me a service. The clerkship you seek is mine to bestow. You shall have it, and I will guarantee your good conduct. The salary will be small—only eight hundred dollars."

"It will be a fortune to me, who am penniless. God bless you, John Walton for your generosity. You shall not find your confidence ill bestowed."

I have no more to tell, except that then and there began a new and better life of Oscar, who was after a while promoted, and now has a modest but cheerful home of his own, with a good wife to add to his happiness. And this was John Walton's revenge—a noble and Christain revenge, the only one worth taking for an injury.

TIT FOR TAT.—Miss Lucy Arnott a trim little girl from "Down East," while walking along one of the sinuous streets of Boston, one fine Summer day, was accosted by a spruce young fellow in this wise:

"Pardon me, Miss, but—but your petticoat hangs a little below your dress and when you passed the hotel just now some of the young fellows made comments and laughed, and you may be going some distance, so I made bold to tell you," and he bowed very graciously, as if he had either conferred or received a great obligation.

"Yes, sir," said Lucy; "I hope I may be able to serve you a like good turn some time!"

The young fellow strutted on proudly. He had on patent leather boots, fashionable tight pants, which were very tight, carried a cane and wore a beaver. Presently a gust of wind raised the graceful fall of his coat tails, and displayed an increasing rent in his pantaloons—a sewing machine had been false. Lucy saw the rent, and quick as thought she exclaimed, at the top of her voice: "Look here, sir!" The dandy was all attention. "I beg your parden, sir but you may be going some distance, and for fear some one may laugh at you, sir, I deemed it my duty to tell you, sir, that your pantaloons must have been too tight, for when the wind lifted your coat tail it revealed a—a—rent."

The last seen of the young man he was running around a corner, holding down the skirts of his coat, and inwardly cursing the ingratitude of woman.

ANECDOTE OF BENNETT.—The N. Y. Mail says;

Just before the war, a delegation of Southern men, anxious to secure the support of the Herald, finally, urged that useless Bennett would sustain secession, his paper would lose the patronage of the South. This roused the Scotch blood of the old gentlemen, who rose indignatly and retorted;

"Damn Your Southern patronage!—the chambermaids of New York pay me more than the whole South."

This was not only true, but effectually stepped any further argument.

HUMBUGGING.—A late Judge, whose personal appearance was as unprepossessing as his legal knowledge was profound and his intellect keen, interrupted a female witness;

"Humbugged you, my good woman what do you mean by that?"

"Well your Honor," replied the woman, "I don't know how to explain exactly, but if a girl called your Honor a handsome man, now, she would be humbugging you!"

The Judge offered no more interruption to that witness.

Horrible Tragdy at Sutton, N. H.

A MAN ATTEMPTS TO BURN HIS WIFE AND CHILD—EXCESSIVELY BRUTAL CONDUCT.—CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 12.—A most brutal tragedy has recently transpired in the town of Sutton. About two weeks ago, several persons whose homes are near the south village of Sutton were alarmed by loud shrieks and cries for assistance, which emanated from the dwelling of a man named Melvin Mitchell. They at once proceeded to the place, where they found Mrs. Mitchell almost burned to death. The clothing she was wearing was nearly consumed, and her lower limbs, one of her arms and other portions of her body were shockingly eaten by the flames. A physician was immediately sent for, and everything possible done for the sufferer by kind and sympathizing neighbors, who feared she could not survive until the next morning She lingered, however, and was alive this morning, although her recovery is extremely doubtful Soon after the above occurrence many of the Sutton people had their suspicions aroused as to the manner in which the accident occurred. Mrs. Mitchell said it was caused by the bursting of a kerosene lamp. It was known at the same time that Mitchell was a hard character, and that he had often been very cruel to his family. The physican, Dr. James R. Smiley, entreated the sufferer to explain all the circumstances of the case. For a time all his efforts in that direction were unavailing. At last she said one day that she wanted to tell, but she was afraid her husband would kill her. Finally, when assured that she should be protected from her husband, she gave her testimony before a Justice of the Peace as fully as her feeble condition would permit. She said that on the evening of the accident she was sitting in one corner of the kitchen near an open fire, when suddenly her husband threw a bottle of kerosene oil into the flames. The bottle instantly broke, and its contents flew in all directions, considerable of its going upon Mrs. Mitchell's clothing. At the same time it took fire, and she was immediately enveloped in flames. Unassisted by her husband, she endeavored to extinguish the fire, but without success. She then ran into an adjouring room, her burning clothing dropping from her at every step. Her husband pretended to assist her, but what he did, whether intentionally or not, only aggravated his wife's sufferings, for he opened a door and also took a stick and poked about her clothing. At last, when the flames reached the poor woman's face and threatened to choke her he displayed some feeling, and getting some water, put out the fire, and then called the neighbors. Mrs. Mitchell also gave further particulars of her husband's cruelty to herself and children. One evening, about a week before the sad event above related occurred, Mitchell took his youngest child, a babe about three months old, and under the plea of endeavoring to stop it from crying, he held between two rocks in the fireplace used instead of andirons, and over the flames, until one side of its face was horrible burned from its chin to its scalp. He afterwards struck the child a severe blow on the other side of its face, choked it until it was black and blue, and then gagged it with a handkerchief. All this was done in the presence of the mother, who dared not utter a word lest he should kill both the child and herself. Immediately after Mrs. Mitchell had made known the above, her brother, James Rowe of Wilmot, caused the arrest of Mitchell on a complaint charging him with attempting to take the life of his wife. All the Justices of the peace in Sutton said they were disqualified for holding a court for his preliminary trial. He was accordingly taken by Deputy Sheriff John D. Wadleigh to Bradford, and arraingned before N. C. Lear, esq. Mitchell pleaded not guilty, but the testimony against him was so strong that he was bound over for trial in the Supreme Judicial Court. In default of bail he was yesterday morning committed to jail in Concord. Before he left Sutton the women there were so incensed against him that they threatened to take his case into their own hands Mitchell is about 30 years of age, and has long sustained a bad reputation. He is sometimes intemperate, but there is no evidence that he was in liquor when committing the above diabolical deeds.

☞ The dwelling house of Mr. Henry Evins, near Milton, was destroyed by fire a few days ago, with everything in it, including all his provisions for the current year.

The Star.

CARPENTER & LOGAN,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1869

The Situation.

In the midst of the most gratifying appearances of the returning prosperity of the Southern States, covering the progress of internal improvements, the increase of shipping in the maritime ports, the extent of land planted, the introduction of a valuable class of immigrants, together with the influx of capital from the North, the rise in the value of Southern securities and in the general development of the country, we begin to discern a speck of trouble of a political character making its appearance upon the political horizon. The ignorant, headstrong politicians are again at work. The fire-eaters are becoming troublesome, are obstructing the onward tide of Southern prosperity. It is unwise in the extreme for native born Southern men to behave themselves in such a manner as to retard and impede the progress of the South just at this time, when the country is again growing quiet, and the heated passions engendered by the rebellion, are dying out, and the people are striving to rebuild their broken fortunes. It is apparent to every one that the South in a few years will be the garden spot of the Union, if our own men will *let her*. But as long as the spirit, which denominates every Northern man a carpet bagger, is kept up, we will go *backwards* and not forward. We are glad to see and know that this spirit is dying out in this State. The Military commission appointed by Gen. Grant to travel through the South and report, have performed their duty. *They* report the South in a great deal better condition *now* than at any time since the rebellion, and that North Carolina is in a *better condition* than any Southern State. Col. Forney's letters have done more for this State than anything we know of.—There is nothing to complain of in North Carolina in particular. We have been led to these remarks by the movements now going on in Virginia and Alabama. The "no surrender" party of Virginia headed by Henry A. Wise, are fighting everybody and every party, in favor of restoring Virginia to the Union. A "third party" movement in Alabama is arousing old party feelings, and the clangor of political trumpets is heard throughout the State. The muddle in Georgia in the Republican ranks, is tickling the vanity of the young cockspurs who have passed the ordeal of pantalettes and entered the arena of active life since the surrender of General Lee, and making them actually look upon another fight with the North as inevitable, if not desirable, with a result entirely different from that which followed the last struggle at arms.

This is the veriest nonsense—the height of absurdity. It is unwise, ridiculous and detrimetal to our interests for Southern newspapers and would be orators to begin the game of 1861, and those who are guilty of committing these acts of rashness and folly should be treated as the South's worst foes—the enemies of her future opulence and power. The Southern States have nothing to do now but study how to develop their resources, how to improve their reputation in the minds of the the people of the Old World and of the North, and to assure those who wish to settle upon her soil, till her fields, work her mines, put her immense water powers into successful use, that they will be cordially welcomed and protected in their persons and property. When Gen. Grant assumes the reins of the Government, the people of the South, will very soon understand that he is no Andrew Johnson; that he does not intend to "make confusion worse confounded," by remodeling the work of reconstruction. The work of three years will not be disturbed, and four years under the guidance of Gen. Grant will drive away all confusion, in this Southern country, and almost leave no trace of the rebellion.—The only thing that the people of the South have to do is to mind their own business, pay no attention to anything that tends to keep up strife or retard immigration and capital; work hard, raise good crops, be economical, save money, and let the headstrong, near-sighted, ignorant politicians go to the DEVIL where they belong. In view of the speedy completion of the Railroad to this place, this article will especially apply to the people of Western North Carolina.

Public Schools.

What does the Standard mean by its article on "Mixed Schools?" It looks very much like the decided and firm stand taken by the Republican party in April last, is to be given up, and opposite grounds taken. The *Standard* certainly hint d that way in its article on "Mixed Schools." For the Republicans of Western North Carolina, we desire to say that such a policy *will not be tolerated.*—We fought the campaign for the Constitution decidedly against mixed schools. We have no idea that any such measure will receive the slightest consideration at the hands of the Legislature. We have only to say to any member of the Legislature who may vote for a proposition of this kind, that he is dead, so far as the people of Western North Carolina is concerned. We are astonished that the *Standard* should even hint at such a thing. It would appear that the Republican party will say one thing to secure the votes of the people and turn round in a few months after the victory has been won, and do another. Let others do as they may, we shall maintain our original ground. We have never knowingly deceived the people. We never will.

Another proposition as base as mixed schools, has met its death in the House of Representatives. That is—the proposition to raise the tax on land to more than the constitutional limit—sixty six and two thirds cents.

We are gratified to know that our Representative, Mr. James M. Justice, exerted himself to defeat this measure. He told the people that he would do as he has done. He has kept his promise.—Our interests will not suffer in the hands of Mr. J. M. Justice.

We ask the *Standard* to explain itself.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Star.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—The news has just reached us, that the Supreme Court of our State has recently decided the law, comonly known as the Stay Law, to be unconstitutional.

I have nothing to say in regard to the Supreme Court: as a branch of the State Government, they have performed their duty.

It seems to be remarkable that we can have no stability in our government, that the people are tossed from pillar to post, like I might say a common football, for, no sooner is an important law passed, and a little time given the people to prepare for it, than it is repealed, or some *blood sucker*, takes it to the Supreme Court, hoping that it may be decided unconstitutional. Such a scene can not be imagined, as will take place provided, Creditors are allowed to proceed to judgment, execution and sale, in the collection of debts now due.

In answer to this, it may be said, and will be said that, the benefits of the Homestead, will be an offset; not so, for the reason that not a dollar can be collected, from any one not worth more than fifteen hunred dollar.

In some districts, the Spring Courts have commenced, and in others they will soon commence, therefore it is very important, that the General Assembly should act upon this matter, and act *at once*, unless they do, no one can imagine the distress in the country.

I regretted very much to see in the message of the Governor, his recomendation for a repeal of the Stay law, and now that it has been decided unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, his influence may be brought to bear, against the passage of any law of like principle; I hope not, for he ought to know, that the Republican party, and his immediate friends, will suffer greatly from such a crash.

Attempts have been made more than once in the House of Representatives, to repeal the Stay law, which have been overwhelmingly voted down, this same strength, can remedy the evil now existing, caused by the decision of the Supreme Court.

It has been frequently stated that there is a certain class of Carpet Baggers in the General Assembly, extremely desirous to cut all things loos, let property go to sale, so that they may become the great land mongers of the South. Watch them if they need it in every move, if they are not stopped in their course we are a ruined people.

SALLUST.

For the Star.

At a Republican meeting held in Morgan Township, No. 12, in Rutherford County on the 20th Feb. 1869.

On motion of Henry Keeter, J. H. Adair was called to the chair, and W. L. Blankenship, requested to act as Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been explained.—On motion the Chair appointed G. M. Adair, James Hill, Elijah Hall, Henry Keeter, D. Blankenship, P. Morgan and George Nanney, a Committee on Resolutions and Nominations, who after a short absence returned and reported the following Resolutions and Nominations, which were unanimously adopted.

1st. We the Republican citizens of Morgan Township, No. 12, nominat the following Candidates for the Offices of this Township—for Justices of the Peace, J. W. Morgan and A. W. Haynes; Township Clerk, P. Wilkerson; Constable, J. W. Morgan, Jr.

2nd. *Resolved*, That we heartily endorse the great principles of the Republican party as laid down in the Chicago Platform of May 21st. 1868, upon which Gen. U. S. Grant and Hon. Schuyler Colfax, were nominated and elected to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States.

3rd. *Resolved*, That Industry and Improvement, are recommended to the citizens of Rutherford County, and that Immigration is earnestly invited to this County, and Immigrants will receive a hearty welcome from us all.

4th. *Resolved*, that we will welcome into our ranks, those who have been hostile to the Government of the United States, but now frankly and honestly cooperate with us in restoring peace to the Country, upon the basis of Impartial Justice, and Equal Rights to all.

5th. *Resolved*, that a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the *Star*, for publication. The *Standard*, and *Pioneer* are requested to copy.

On motion, the meeting, adjourned.

J. H. ADAIR, Chairman.

M. L. BLANKENSHIP, Secretary.

ALUM WELLS OF LINCOLTON, N. C.—It may not be generally known that there are several *Alum Wells* in Lincolnton, and that several persons have been very much benefited by the water. Last summer a young lady who had been in bad health for a long time, and whom the Physician at last told he could do nothing more for her and that she likely would not live but a short time, as a last resort she came to Lincolnton to try the Alum water. The consequence was that in a few weeks returned home and is now stout and hearty.

Others for years have been using the water and have derived great benefit there from. The one most noted belongs to Col. Wm. H. Michal, but there are some half dozen others containing more or less alum. We think if the water was more fully tested it would be found equal to the celebrated Alum Springs in Virginia—one of which several years before the war sold for a hundred thousand dollars. Besides the various diseases they cure, they are specially noted for curing cases of scrofula, which no other water or anything else will cure. The writer is well acquainted with chronic sore eye, and had been under the ablest physicians in South Carolina and Virginia, and had also attended Sulphur and Chalybeate Springs and was nothing bettered, but who in a few weeks was cured by using the Rockbridge Alum Water, Virginia. No application to the eyes would ever have cured him, for the disease (scrofula) was in the system and needed to be worked out. It is now 18 years since he was at the Alum Springs, and though in his profession he has constantly used his eyes they continue sound and good. But there are other far more remarkable cures of scrofula and other disease that have baffled physicians and other mineral waters, and we think all that is needed to render the Alum water of North Carolina equally noted and efficacious is a full and fair trial. And further we think it would be well for the owners of the Alum wells in North Carolina to have some one to analyze the water and compare it with the Alum water in Va.—*Communicated to the N. C. Presbyterian.*

HYDROPHOBIA.—CHAS. Sadlam, residing in Marcy-ave., near Myrle, died yesterday morning from the effect of hydrophobia. It appears he was bit about a month since by a little dog belonging to him. The injury was a slight one, and was soon forgotten, but it seems his blood had become impregnated with the poison, for on Sunday he was taken ill with the symptoms of that terrible disease, and grew rapidly worse until yesterday, when death relieved him of his sufferings. He leaves a wife and four children, one of whom was also bitten by the animal. Fears are entertained lest the child may also be seized with this disease. Coroner Jones will hold an inquest over the body.

Some three months since Mr. Dietleckamp, and two children of a Mr. Kronenacker residing at Forster's Meadow, L. I., were bitten by a rabid dog. Their wound were promptly cauterized, and the proper remedies administered, by a physician, with a view, if possible, to prevent hydrophybia, with apparently good results. On Friday last, however, while the youngest child of Mr. Kronenacker was taking a drink of water it was seized with hydrophobia, and died in great agony on Saturday night. It was reported that Mr. Dietlekamp and the other child had been taken with the disease. Such was not the case at last accounts, although great apprehensions were felt for their safety.

A mad dog was shot in Jamaica, L. I., yesterday, but not until he had bitten a boy and several dogs. During the month some twenty mad dogs have been killed in Queens County.

Timothy McCarty, a saloon-keeper in Paterson, N. J., who was bitten by a mad dog on New Year's day, was seized with paroxysms of hydrophobia on Sunday, and after terrible suffering died.

LADIES SHOULD READ NEWSPAPERS.—It is a great mistake in female education to keep young lady's time and attention devoted to only fashionable literature of the day. If you would qualify her for conversation, you must give her something to talk about—give her education with the actual world, with the outer world, and its transpiring events. Urge her to read newspapers, and become familiar with the present character and improvement of our race. History is of some impartance; but the past world is dead—we have nothing to do with it. Our thoughts and our concerns should be for the present world; to know what it is and improve the condition of it. Let her have an intelligent opinion, and be able to sustain intelligent conversation concerning the mental, moral and religious improvement of our time. Let the gilded annals and poems on the center table be kept part of the time covered with weekly and daily journals. Let the whole family—men women and children—read newspapers.

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that a contract entered into before the passage of the Legal Tender act and made specially payable in coin, is valid and can be enforced. Such a decision would excite no special interest, did not the dispatch announcing it state as part of the opinion of the Court, as delivered by the Chief-Justice, that "when the kind of currency is not mentioned, then legal tenders are lawful in such connection." This would seem to be the mere *dictum* of the Court, as the point does not seem to be involved in the present case. But as a *dictum* it would indicate that in a case in which the kind of currency was not expressly mentioned in the contract, even though the contract were made prior to the passage of the Legal Tender act, the Court would sustain and enforce that act.

CRUEL.—A man was dying. He had a friend—an author. The friend came to him. To comfort him? No! to read a manuscript. He produced a packet, and drew his chair to the bedside of the dying man "Only a few chapters," he said, insinuatingly "But, my dear friend," urged the departing one, "I've only an hour to live." What was the reply? "Yes, yes, I know all that, but this will only take you twenty minutes."

DON'T CULTIVATE ORDINARY LAND WITHOUT MANURE.—Recollect, in costs you, on our average soils, ten dollars, or more to make an acre of corn with hired labor, and fifteen or more to make and gather an acre of cotten. If you do not look closely after your hands, it will cost you a great deal more than that. Now, every acre cultivated, that will not yield crops worth at least the above amounts, will not only be no profit, but run you in debt. Larger crops still are required to obtain an profit a hired labor. Lands, then, which will not yield such crops we must let rest, or manure them sufficiently, or we lose money. At least half of our poorest soils, hitherto devoted to corn and cotten, should be thrown out to rest, and the balance enriched. How long will it take us to exhaust what little capital we have left, if for every acre on which we can make a profit of ten dollars we continue to cultivate five which lack from three to ten dollars each of meeting the actual cost of cultivation. There are few lands which will not yield a profit if commercial manures are judiciously applied.—*Southern Cultivation.*

AN Irishman, whose wife was sick, called a physician. The M. D. was willing to give medical attention, but desired pay in advance, or a formal agreement to be made to pay when his services were no longer needed.

"An't it kill or cure for twenty dollars?" said Pat.

"Yes"

Pat was satisfied, and entered into the contract. The woman died, and in due time the doctor presented his bill. looked at it a moment and then aske Pat

"An' did yez cur her?"

"No," answered the physician.

"An' did yez kill her?"

This was a poser. The bill, at last accounts, had not been settled.

THE CROPS.—We are glad to observe from our exchanges that the intelligence from the great North west is to the effect that the appearance of the grain promises an unusually large crop this year. There is still some danger from frost, but it is every day diminishing. The opening of spring with assurance of abundance is seldom followed by disappointment in the summer.

We sincerely hope that good crops may gladden the heart of the husbandman in every section of our country. Nothing will contribute so largely to the return of prosperity of the South as the production of full crops every where. Last year, by prudent management, we did well; and we trust that favorable seasons and the same good sense this year that governed the movements of our farmers in 1868 will make 1869 a year long to be remembered with pleasure by the whole people of the South.—*Wil. Star.*

SETTLE WHILE YOU ARE YOUNG.—Think of this, my young friend, and as you have kind affections to make some good girl happy, settle yourself in life while you are young, and lay up, by so doing, a stock of domestic happiness against age or bodily decay. There are many good things in life; whatever satirists and misanthropes may say to the contrary; but probably the best of all, next to a conscience void of offence, (but without which, by the by, they can hardly exist,) are the quiet exercise and enjoyment of the social feelings, in which we are at once happy in ourselves and the cause of happiness to those who are dearest to us.—*Scott.*

AN ACT TO ALLOW THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE TOWN OF RUTHERFORDTON TO LEVY TAXES AND IMPROVE THEIR STREETS.

SECTION 1. *The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact*, That the Commissioners of the Town of Rutherfordton shall have the power to levy and collect from all subjects of taxation within the incorperate limits of said Town, a sufficient amount in their judgment to make such repairs on the public streets and sidewalks, as will best promote the interests of said Town.

Sec. 2. That the Commissioners of said Town, shall have full power to make such changes and amends on any or all of the streets of said Town as in their judgment is best for the intrests of said Town.

Sec. 3. This Act to be in force from and after its passage.

OWN A HOME.—All heads of families—and especially laboring men whose business requires them to reside in or near the city should strive to get homes of their own. When such men make it a point to buy and pay for a house and lot, and allow no circumstance that human effort can overcome, to discourage the pursuit of the object, they almost invariably succeed. Once beyond the landlord's grasp, too frequently unrelenting and oppressive, the owner of a home never wants a second experience at renting.

Fifty dollars a year saved in rent will in a very few years pay for a home, and the money, it costs to move and shift about will without any loss of furniture and time, pay the interest of a five hundred dolla judgment against the property until it can gradually be reduced to nothing. This can be done. The effort only, with ordinary prudence and industry, is necessary to success. If the man who tries it fails, he is no worse off—if he succeeds, as any careful man is sure to do, he has made a house and establishen a credit, neither of which he owned as a renter.

The Law License Bill.

A BILL TO ALLOW CITIZENS OF NORTH CAROLINA TO PRACTICE LAW IN THE COURTS OF THE STATE.

SECTION 1. *The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:* That any citizen of this State by establishing a good moral character and paying a license tax of Twenty Dollars shall be allowed to practice law in the Courts of North Carolina.

Sec. 2. All taxes arising under this act shall be paid over to the Sheriff or Tax Collector of the County in which the applicant for such license shall reside, for the benefit of the County.

Sec. 3. That it shall be the duty of the Judge of the Superior Court of the District in which application is made to him to practice law in the Courts of this State, to grant the same, when the foregoing provisions of this act shall be complied with.

Sec. 4. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

A THEATRICAL ANECDOTE.—Tom Cook tells a story of an occurrence at a provincial theatre in Ireland, where Macready was personating Virginius. In preparing for the scene in which the body of Dentatus is brought on the stage, the manager called to Pat, his property-man, for the bier. Pat being of a "heavy" temperament, responded to the call by saying that he would fetch it "immediately." Pat next made his appearance with a full foaming pot of the right sort, and was received with a thousand curses for his stupidity. "The bier, you blockhead!" thundered the manager. "And isn't it here?" exclaimed Pat, presenting the mug. "Not that, you Jackass—I means the barrow for Detatus." "Then, why don't you call things by their right names?" muttered Pat,—"who would suppose you meant the barrow when you called for the beer?"

IF HIS TAIL COMES OUT.—The following is an old joke but it comes in a new dress, we think it will bear preserving:

Two darkies in the West went out to hunt' opossoms, and by accident found a large cave, with quite a small entrance. Peeping in, they discovered three young bears whelps in the interior.

"Look hear Sam." said one; "while I go in dar, and gets out the bars, you just watch hesh for the ole bar,"

Sam got asleep in the sun, whene, opning his eyes, he saw the old bear scourging her way into the cave. Quick as a wink he caught her by the tail, and held on like blazes.

"Hello, dar, Sam, what dark the hole dar?"

"Lord bless you Jumbo; says yourself honey; if this tail come out, you'll find out what dark the hole.

Gen. Grant, it seems, refuses to ride with President Johnson, according to custom, in the procession on Inauguration Day; and thereupon we are treated to homilies concerning the alleged incivility. Perhaps if Grant had been fewer years a soldier and more a politican, he might have been more ready to recall the convenient maxim that the respect in such ceremonies is paid to the office and not to the office-holder. But Mr. Johnson once undertook to convict him of falsehood; and the American people are not likely to blame him much for remembering and resenting the atttempt,—*Standard.*

READ AN HOUR A DAY.—A lad of fourteen, was apprenticed to a soap-boiler. One of his resolutions was to read one hour a day, at least at that rate, and he timed himself by an old silver watch left him by his uncle. He stayed seven years with his master, and when he was twenty-one he knew as much as the young squire did. Now let us see how much time he had to read in seven years, at the rate of one hour each day. It would be 2555 hours, at the rate of eight reading hours per day, would be equal to 319 days equal to 55 weeks; equal to 11 months—nearly a year's reading.

When Abraham Lincoln was a lawyer in Illinois, he and the Judge once got to bantering one another about trading horses, and it was agreed that the next morning at 9 o'clock, they should make a trade, the horses to be unseen up to that hour, and no backing out under a forfeit of twenty-five dollars. At the hour appointed the Judge came up, leading the sorriest looking horse ever seen in these parts. In a few minutes, Mr. Lincoln was seen approaching with a wooden saw horse on his shoulder. Great were the shouts and laughter of the crowd and both were greatly increased, when Mr. Lincoln, on surveying the Judge's animals, set down his saw horse, and exclaimed; "Well, Judge, this is the first time I ever got the worst of it in a horse trade."

One of the civil engineers on the Central Pacific Railroad thus describes a pond of warm water in what seems to be the crater of an extinct volcano near the North Fork of the Humboldt river, in Nevada: "I must tell you about one remarkable natural curiosity we camped near—a curious hot spring. It is situated in a crater about two hundred feet in diameter, on the top of a knoll which rises about fifty feet above the river. In the bottom of the crater is a long elliptical pool perhaps one hundred and fifty feet long in one direction, and seventy, five in the other a mammoth bath-tub in shape. The depth of the water is unknown, no lines brought here having been long enough to reach the bottom. In one part the water is just hot enough to enable the hand to be held in it, and the remainder of the pool varies from this to luke-warmness. The walls are nearly vertical, and you can imagine the luxury of a plunge into it, with no fear of striking bottom. Just think, too of swimming about, on a cold November day with the rising steam deposited in frost upon the rocks, in water which is of a temperature perfectly luxurious. When I went in I had so severe a cold as to be unable to speak aloud and it cured me almost entirely. The water tastes slightly of sulphur, iron and lime."

Gen. Grants Purposes.

It is not usual, we believe, for a President elect to make any other than a formal response to the official notification that his election is complete; but Gen. Grant, having something to say, took this occasion to say it. A good many curious and some interested persons had begun to wonder why he did not announce the names of those he had determined to call into his Cabinet: so he improved this opportunity to state, 1. That he had made up his mind in the premises; 2. That he had not imparted his choice to any one; 3. That he fully purposed *not* to inform any one—not even the persons whom he fully intends to call around him as Cabinet Ministers—till within a day or two of his inauguration; 4. That he has a reason for this resolve, which we will set forth in his own words, viz:

"After consideration, I have come to the conclusion that there is not a man in the country who could be invited to a place in the Cabinet without friends of some other gentleman making an effort to secure the position; not that there would be any objection to the party named, but that there would be others whom they had set their hearts upon having in the place. I can tell that from the great number of requests which come to me, in writing and otherwise, for this particular person or that one, from different sets and delegations. If announced in advance, efforts would be made to change my determination; and therefore I have come to the conclusion not to announce whom I am going to invite to seats in the Cabinet until I send in their names to the Senate for confirmation,"

In other words: having made up his mind as to those whom he wants in his Cabinet, Gen. Grant does not propose to aid those who may wish to impose others upon him instead, by publishing the names of his chosen counselors, and thus inviting combinations of the disappointed and sore-headed to overbear his choice. This is frank, straightforward, business-like. If objections shall exist to any of Gen. Grant's nominees for Cabinet positions, let them be made and considered in the Senate, where they will be pertinent and in order. It is not the duty of the President-elect to give those objections and the objectors factitious consequences and power through premature publicity.

We do not know how the impression became prevalent that it is the custom of our incoming Presidents to announce their Cabinets a month or so in advance of their own inauguration, but it is certainly an error. In two or three instances, it may have become generally known that A., B. or C. would be invited to a seat in the Cabinet as it was known soon after Mr. Lincoln's election that Gov. Seward would be his Secretary of State; yet, even in that case, it was not till after Mr. L. was inauguratad and in full possession of the White House, that his selections for Cabinet Ministers were fully made known.

But the choice of persons to aid him in administering the Government holds a secondary place in the mind of the President elect. His first thought is given to the principles and ends which are to be his guide and theirs. He commences his reply to the remarks of Senator Morton as follows.

"I can promise the committee that it will be my endeavor to call around me as assistants, such men only as I think will carry out the principles which you have said the country desires to see successful—*economy, retrenchment, faithful collection of the revenue, and payment of the Public Debt.* If I should fail in my first choice, I shall not at any time hesitate to make a second, or even a third trial, with the concurrence of the Senate, who have the confirming power, and should just as soon remove one of my own appointees as the appointee of my predecessor. It would make no difference."

"*Payment* of the Public Debt," mind you!—not merely faithful and prompt liquidation of the accruing interest, but payment of the Debt itself. This is just what the people desire and the gold gamblers will defeat if possible. The Debt, which to the masses is a burden, is to the stock-jobbers a mine of wealth, as advantageous as his balancing-pole to the rope walker. We ought to pay of principal Fifty Millions per annum at the very least, and thence run up to One Hundred and Fifty Millions after a few years of peaceful progress, so as to wipe out the last vestige of the Debt within twenty years. Were it morally certain that this would be done, our bonds would rise rapidly to specie par and above it, and our Five-Twenties might very soon be funded in a non-taxable four per cent., saving from Thirty to Forty Millions per annum that we are now paying in excessive rates of interest—rates that deprive the poor man of any opportunity to borrow save at excessive rates, because the capitalist can do better by investing in Government bonds. We must change this and save the Thirty or Forty Millions per annum to reduce the principal of our Debt; and this should take precedence of any further investments of the National Credit in Railroads; they are needed, and will yet be constructed; but let us first reestablish our National solvency and reduce the interest on our National Debt. Until these ends are secured, the Railroads must wait.

HOW HE SAID GRACE.—A man being on a tramp to Canada says that a certain farm-house in the back woods, where he had occasion to stop, the following rich scene took place:

The family were about to partake of their breakfast, and sat down for that purpose. The old man being a lover of squirrels, and that being the principal dish of the morning's repast, had his particular peice laid on the side of the dish next to him. The old man commenced saying grace as follows:

"Oh, Lord, we thank thee for the blessing though has set before us; do thou guide and direct us through life"—here, raising his eyes, he perceived his son Gideon laying his hands on his choice piece of squirrel, and then in a hurried manner ended the grace—"deliver us from evil, for the Lord's sake amen,—by golly, Gid, that's my piece hand it here."

THE INCOME TAX—In a case from California, where coin is the currency in common use, the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that a return of income in coin must be reduced to its value in currency, and the tax collected on that value. It was also decided that tax incomes is not contrary to the Constitution, and is therefore within the power of Congress to impose and exact.

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W. L. MITCHELL.
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*** A copy of the book will be sent to any Editor who will publish the above, together with this note, and forward a marked copy of the paper to the Publishers. feb.20 3t

BLANKS! BLANKS!! BLANKS!!!

WE have printed, and for sale, a splendid lot of Blanks for County officers—such as

FOR SHERIFFS.—**Appearance Bonds, Capias Bonds, Tax Receipts, Deeds, &c.,**

FOR CLERKS AND JUDGES OF PROBATE.—**Summons, Capias Subpœnas, Administration and Guardian Bonds, Letters Testamentary, Guardianship and Administration Acknowledgement and Private Examination of Married Women, Justification of Bail, Executions, Ven Ex's, &c.**

FOR MAGESTRATES.—**Summons, States Warrant, Executions, Subpœnas, &c.**

☞ Any Blanks not on hand will be printed to order. Terms, One Dollar per quire, sent post paid. Address

CARPENTER & LOGAN.

Rutherford Star.

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1869.

LOCAL AND STATE.

WANTED.—A good Milch Cow. Apply at the Post Office.

RAILROAD MEETING.—There will be a Railroad Meeting in Rutherfordton on Saturday the 6th of March next. We hope there will be a full turn out of the people, as important business is to be transacted.

MANY CITIZENS.

☞ We are requested to say that persons who served as Jurors in March and June 1867, can get their pay, by applying to the Treasurer.

THE WEATHER.—We were greeted yesterday morning, with quite a nice little coat of snow, not enough to cover the ground, but enough to give to the trees of the forest a grand and striking appearance.

CHANGE OF DAY.—We have changed the publication of the STAR, from Saturday to Thursday. We have made this change in order that we may be enabled to meet the different mails more effectually. The STAR under the new arrangement will reach the most of our subscribers within a short time after its publication. We hope our friends will take advantage of the change and send in their clubs for new subscribers.

☞ Since going to press we have received the opinion of the Supreme Court, declareing the Stay law unconstitutional, and pronouncing the Homestead good as to *all* debts. We will publish the opinion in full next week.

☞ We are under obligations to Maj. Erwin, of the *Vindicator*, for the loan of the paper for this issue of the STAR, but for this favor, not having received our supply of paper, we would have been compelled to issue a half-sheet.

W. F. PATRICK.—From a private letter received in this place, we learn that the above named man has been sentenced to ten years in the South Carolina Penitentiary for the murder of a man in Orangeburg County, S. C. It will be recollected that Patrick was arrested in this place last Fall.

NEW POST OFFICES.—The Post Office Department has re-opened the office at Minersville, McDowell County, and appointed J. J. Falkner, Postmaster.

A new office has been opered at Burnt Chimney, in this county, and M. J. Harril appointed Postmaster.

SULPHUR SPRINGS TOWNSHIP.—At a Republican Meeting held on Saturday, the 13th inst., the following nominations were made for Townsh p officers:

For Magistrates, John Owens and K. T. Carpenter; Clerk, Benjaman E. Blanston; Constable, Leitner Hall.

CHANGE OF TIME OF HOLDING COURTS IN THE 9TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.—We are indebted to Capt. J. B. Eaves for the following information in relation to the change of time of holding Courts in this Circuit. The Courts will be held as follows:

Polk,—2nd Monday in March and Septemb er.
Rutherford—4th Monday in March and September.
Cleveland—2nd Monday afte 4th Monday in March and September.
Lincoln—4th Monday after the 4th Monday in March and September.
Gaston—6th Monday after 4th Monday in March and September.
Mecklenburg—8th Monday after 4th Monday in March and September.
Cabarrus—10th Monday after 4th Monday in March and September.

STAY LAW.—From a private letter received from a friend in Raleigh, we learn that the Supreme Court has decided the STAY LAW unconstitutional.

We will publish the opinion of the Court in our next paper.

Still They Come.

The *Vindicator* of the 22nd inst., has a communication signed "Rutherford" protesting against the STAR being admitted into the ranks of the Democratic party, &c.

Don't be uneasy, Mr. Rutherford, we had rather go to the Penitentiary two to one, than to be found in company with the Democrats, or any other party to which such a piece of human flesh as you belonged, we have no idea of committing any such crime before God and our country, so just be still, don't exert yourself too much, take it easy, warm weather is coming, and you will need more wind than you have got to keep you cool. You call us a "set of clever enough, simple hearted, good for nothing fellows," this may be all so, but we have one consolation, we are not afraid, nor did we ever volunteer in an Artillery company, and have to quit the service, because the sound of the cannon jarred us so we cou'd not stand it.

COMMERCIAL.

RUTHERFORDTON MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY

JAS. A. MILLER & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

BACON	15@20
BEEF, nett	4@6
BUTTER	15@25
BEESWAX	25
CANDLES, adamantine	33@40
CASTINGS	8@10
CHEESE	33@40
COFFEE	28
CORN	75@80
COTTON	18@22
" CLOTH	16½@25
" YARN	225
DRIED FRUIT—PEACHES Peeled	9c ₱ lb
Bright " Unpeeled	4c
"	4c
APPLES, Pealed.. Bright	4
EGGS	10
FLOUR, per sack	$6@$8
FODDER, per cwt	80@100
FEATHERS	30@40
FLAX CLOTH	25@40
HIDES, dry	16@20
HIDES green	8
IRON	8
JANES, wool	40@75
LARD	15@20
MEAL per bus	90
NAILS	10@12½
OATS, per bushel	50
PEAS	60
POTATOES, Irish	50
POTATOES sweet	50
PORK—gross	9
" nett	10
RAGS	3
RICE	16½@20
ROCK ISLAND CASIMERE	75@300
ROPE	30@50
SALT per sack $5.50	₱ lb 3
SUGAR	16½@25
SPTS TURPENTINE, per gal	2 00
TALLOW	15
TEA, per lb	$2 00@$2 50
WHEAT	1 50@200
WOOL—well washed	50@60

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Gold 35½ to 35¾. N. C. Bonds 61½ to 62. Cotton 26¾.

CHARLOTTE MARKET, Feb. 15.—Cotton 28 to 28½. Flour $5 60 to $5 85 per sack.—Corn $1 05 per bushel. Wheat $1 75 to $2 per bushel. Peas 90 to 95 cents. Oats 80 to 85 cents. Pork 11½ to 12½ cents. Lard 21 cents. Butter 25 cents. Chickens 15 to 25 cents. Eggs 15 cents. Liverpool Salt $2 75 per sack. Manufactured Tobacco 40 to 75 cts. Molasses 50 cents to $1 per gallon.

NEW GOODS!!

Messrs. JOYES & BRYAN respectfully announce to their customers and the public generally, that they are now opening at their Store in Rutherfordton, direct from New York and Southern Manufactories, a large assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

selected by a Merchant of long experience in the Mercantile line and familiar with the wants of this community, all of which will be sold at

THE LOWEST CASH PRICE,

or in exchange for

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Their STOCK comprises almost every article usually kept in a RETAIL STORE. They consider it unnecessary to waste as much ink in enumerating their

GREAT VARIETY

of Goods, as some of their neighbors, but promise to exhibit as **large and well assorted** Stock of Goods as is to be found in this market and at as LOW RATES. We trust the public will not take our word alone, but call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

& BRYAN.

jan. 9-tf.

UNION ACADEMY.

THE SPRING SESSION WILL commence on the 23rd of February. Tuition from $5 to $15, in currency, per Session, according to grade of studies.

Board from $6 to $8 per month.

Location 4 miles South of Rutherfordton.

W. L. TWITTY, A. M. Principal.

feb.13-4t

Notice.

THE following sections of the Code of Civil Procedure are published for the benefit of all concerned.

§477.—Every executor, administrator, collector and guardian shall, within three months after his qualification or appointment, make return on oath to the Judge of Probate of all the estate in his hands or received by him up to that time; but such time may be extended by the Probate Judge, on good cause shown, not exceeding six months.

§478.—Every executor, administrator, collector and guardian shall, within twelve months from the date of his qualification or appointment, and annually, so long as one of the estate remains in his control, file, in the office of Judge of Probate, an inventory and account, under oath of the amount of property received by him, or invested by him, and the manner and naturre of such investment, and his receipts and disbursements,—the past year in the form of debits and credits He must produce vouchers, which must be filed with the Judge of Probate, for all payments. The Judge of Probate may examine on oath such accounting party, or any other person, concerning the receipts, disbursements or other matter relating to the estate; and, having carefully revised and audited such account, if he approve the same, he must endorse his approval thereon, which shall be deemed *prima facie* evidence of correctness

J. B. CARPENTER

Judge of Probate for Rutherford County.

feb. 13.4t. 4

STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS

FROM 4 to 350 HORSE POWER, including the celebrated Corliss Cut off Engines, Slide Valve Stationary Engines, &c. Also, Circular, Mulay and Gang Saw Mills, Sugar Cane Mills, Shafting, Pulleys, &c., Lath and Shingle Mills Wheat and Corn Mills, Circular Saws, Belting, &c. Send for descriptive Circular and Price List.

WOOD & MANN STEAM ENG. CO., Utica, New York.

feb 20-6m. (grn&co.) 35

AGENTS WANTED

SEND 15 cents for a specimen number of the CAROLINA FARMER, containing splendid List of Premiums for new subscribers. Active Agents are making $5.00 to $10.00 per day. Address,

WM. H. BERNARD, Proprietor, Wilmington, N. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOCK HAVEN, PA

Messrs. LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL:—Pittsburg, Pa Gents:—We have been using your make of Gang Saws in our Mill, and find them, in point of quality, superior to any we have ever used. Yours, &c.

SHAW, BLANCHARD & CO.

ORRIN SHAW, Per m.n.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL.—We have no trouble with your saws; they don't need to be lined up with paper; we put them on the Mandrel and they get right along. Temper perfectly uniform and quality unsurpassed. Respectfully, CHAS. J. FOX.

LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL,

Manufacturers of Circular, Mulay, Mill Gang and Cross-Cut Saws Chopping Axes, all shapes. Colburn's Patent Axe. Shovels, Spades and Miles' Patent Covered Scoop.

PIANOS! PIANOS!! PIANO !!!

"The Parlor Favorite,"

THE fumbine demand for this popular instrument has induced us to make its manufacture a specialty, and we are consequently induced to offer them at much lower rates than are charged for similar instruments by other makers. Inquire of resident dealers or send for our illustrated catalogue and price list. Address

GEO. A. GUILD & CO.,

Piano Manufacturers, Boston, Mass.

Honey, Glycerine, Elder Flower Bouquet and Palm,

In Quality, Style and Perfume warranted equal to the English and sold fully 50 per cent cheaper, which accounts for the great falling off in the demand for the foreign soaps and the unprecedented success of the **American Company Toilet Soaps**, now sold everywhere in the United States.

McKEONE, VAN HAAGEN & CO., Sole Manf'rs, Philadelphia and New York.

HUNTING AND TRAPPING.—Instructions by a hunter and trapper of long practical experience, with a diagram and directions for making trap Also instructions How to Train Animals, including many amusing and wonderful tricks. Both for only ten cents. JESSE HANEY & CO., 119 Nassau st., New York.

AGENTS WANTED FOR

HOW TO MAKE THE FARM PAY,

How to double the value of land and the profits on stock, and how to raise three time the quantity of all farm crops to an acre. 750 pages and 140 beautiful and useful illustrations. Farmers, young men and experienced agents find it pays to canvass for this book. $100 to $200 per Month according to ability and energy. For full particulars, address

ZEIGLER, McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

EARLY ROSE POTATO—American and Foreign Spring Wheat, Oats, Barley, Corn, Clover Seeds, Grass Seed, Hogs, Fowls, Best Fodder Cutter. Send for the Experimental Farm Journal, only 20 cents. Address GEO. A. DEITZ, Chambersburg, Pa

WANTED, AGENTS, $75 to $200 per month, every-where, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This Machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt cord, bind, braid, and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $18. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $1000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay Agents from $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO, Pittsburgh, Pa., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo

CAUTION.—Do not be imposed upon by other parties palming off worthless cast iron machines, under the same name or otherwise. Ours is the only genuine and really practical cheap machine manufactured.

THE PATENT MAGIC COMB, Will color gray hair a permanent black or brown. Sold everywhere. Sent by mail for $1.25.

Address WM. PATTON, Treasurer. Magic Comb Company, Springfield, Mass.

AGENTS, FARMERS, GARDENERS and FRUIT GROWERS.—Send for particulars of "Best Improved Fruit Tree and Vine Invigorator and Insect Destroyer." Samples to test will be forwarded to any part of the United States and perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Good Agents are wanted in every County in the United States. Address J. HEARN, 63 Second Street, Baltimore, Md.

DANIEL WEBSTER wrote: "The longer I live the more highly do I estimate the Christian Sabbath, and the more grateful do I feel towards those who impress its importance on the community."—No. 1.

WANTED AGENTS TO SELL THE AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE. Price $25. The simplest; cheapest and best Knitting Machine ever invented. Will knit 20,000 stitches per minute. Liberal inducements to Agents. Address AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED.—Salesmen, everywhere, farmers and others, for a New Article in great demand. $160 made by one agent his first month. Address immediately, Drawer 124, Louisville, Ky.

NEURALGIA—Nervousness and Female Weakness Cured.—A Clergyman's Widow suffered for years with the above diseases, and for the benefit of like sufferers will send the means of her own cure free. Mrs. DORTHAKLIN, Jersey City, N. J.

A BLESSING TO LADIES.—Dr Wm. Ray has discovered a simple plant that never fails to bring relief, when checked by cold or otherwise. These Vegetable Monthly Powders can be depended on by ladies in "time and hour of need." Price, $5 per package, by mail, secure from observation. Address, in confidence, WM. RAY, M. D., P. O. Box 4757, New York.

EVERY SPORTSMAN, FARMER and BUSINESS MAN, should send for our pamphlet of 20 pages, containing a full description of a new invention by which the most inveterate kickers, runaways and vicious horses can be driven with perfect safety. For breaking sad training horses, it is better than Rarey's or any other system. Sent free. Address N. P. LOVER & CO., Parkesburg, Chester Co., Pa.

Great Distribution by the Metropolitan Gift Co.—Cash Gifts to the amount of $250,000.—Every Ticket Draws a Prize.

5 Cash Gifts, each		$10,000
10		5,000
20		1,000
40 Cash Gifts each		$500
200		100
300		50
50 Elegant Rosewood Pianos each		$300 to $750
75 " " Melodeons	"	75 to 150
350 Sewing Machines	"	60 to 175
500 Fine Gold Watches	"	75 to 300

Cash Prizes, Silver Ware, &c., at $1,000,000.

A chance to draw any of the above Prizes for 25c. Tickets describing Prizes are *sealed* in Envelopes and well mixed. On receipt of 25c. a *Sealed Ticket* is drawn without choice and sent by mail to any address. The prize named upon it will be delivered to the ticket-holder on payment of *One Dollar*. Prizes are immediately sent to any address by express or return mail.

You will know what your Prize is before you pay for it. *Any Prize exchanged for another same value.* No Blanks. Our patrons can depend on fair dealing.

REFERENCES:—We select the following from many who have lately draw Valuable Prizes and kindly permitted us to publish them: S. T. Wilkins, Buffalo, $5,000; Miss Annie Monroe, Chicago, Piano, $650; John D. Moore, Louisville, $1,000; Miss Emma Walworth, Milwaukee, Piano, $500; Rev. E. A. Day, New Orleans $500. We publish no names without permission.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS:—"The firm is reliable, and deserve their success."—*Weekly Tribune, Aug. 8.* "We know them to be a fair dealing firm."—*N. Y. Herald, Aug. 28.* "A friend of ours drew a $500 prize, which was promptly received."—*Daily News, Sept. 3.*

Send for circular. Liberal inducements to Agents. Satisfaction guaranteed. Every package of Sealed Envelopes contain ONE CASH GIFT. Six Tickets for $1; 13 for $2; 35 for $5; 110 for $15. All letters should be addressed to

HARPER, WILSON & CO., 173 Broadway, N. Y.

jan.30-1m. [M&A

HERRING BUT NOBLE.—Self-help for Young Men, who having erred, desire a better manhood. Sent in sealed envelopes, free of charge. If benefitted return the postage. Address PHILANTHROS, Box P. Philadelphia, Pa

I HAVE MADE ADVERTISING A STUDY.

FOR TEN CENTS I will send to any one a list of the best Newspapers in the United States. I would once have paid a thousand dollars for the very information. Address Box 672, N. Y. City.

RUTHERFORDTON.

NEW GOODS!

CHEAP GOODS!

DR. J. M. CRATON

RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and customers, and the public generally, that he is now receiving a large and well assorted stock of NEW GOODS, direct from New York city, which he offers on the most reasonable terms. His stock consists of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

Broadcloths, Beavercloth for overcoats, casimeres, Rock Island Jeans, Bed Ticking, Large Bed Blankets, Sheetings, Shirtings, Domestics, and heavy goods of all kinds, Gents' Furnishing Goods,

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Consisting in part of Alpacas, Poplins, All-Wool Delaines, Prints, Trimmings, a lot of good Shawls, Hats and Bonnets, Bonnet Ribbons, Laces, Braids, Hosiery, Gloves, Hoop Skirts, Corsets, Coates' Thread, Buttons, Pins, &c., &c.,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every variety, Sole and Upper Leather.

Hardware and Cutlery,

Pocket Knives, Knives and Forks, Scissors, Shears, Files of all sorts, Padlocks, Wool and Cotton Cards, Tea Kettles, Long Handle Shovels, &c., &c., &c.

STATIONERY,

Foolscap, Letter, and Note Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Ink, Pass Books, &c.

A new supply of

Fresh Groceries,

Family Flour, a superior article, constantly on hand, Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Cheese, Crackers, Soda, Powder, Lead, Candles, Nuts, Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Figs, and other Confections.

Christmas Nick-Nacks,

A large supply of Toys, Dolls, Drums, Bugles, Birds, Dogs, Cats, Buggies, &c.

FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES, warranted pure and good.

PATENT MEDICINES,

Wine of Tar, for consumptives,
Rosadalis, the celebrated purifier of the blood,
Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,
Cod Liver Oil,
All of Ayer's Medicines,
Worm Sugar Drops,

and a great variety of other Patent Medicines.

I sell no medicine that I do not conscientiously recommend, and guarantee satisfaction in all sales.

Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Kerosene, Window Glass and Putty,

and a thousand and one other articles not enumerated, which I propose to sell on the most reasonable terms. Give me a call.

☞ Physicians furnished with all medicines they may require at low prices.

☞ Prescriptions carefully filled.

All kinds of produce, such as Corn, Rye, Oats, Wheat, Pork, Butter, Eggs, Beeswax, Feathers, and everything that may be offered, taken in exchange for goods.

Call and get an Almanac for 1869.

J. M. CRATON.

dec19 47-tf

LEGAL NOTICES.

LEGAL NOTICE.

The following sections of the Code of Civil procedure, ratified the 24th day of August, A. D. 1868, is published for the information of parties who have suits upon the Trial and Execution Dockets of the late Superior, County and Equity Courts:

SECTION 400. The Clerks of the Superior Courts at the request of a party thereto, within six months from the ratification of this act, and on the payment of a fee of one dollar, shall enter on a separate Docket, all suits which, at the ratification aforesaid, shall have been commenced, and in which final judgment has not been rendered in the late County Courts, Superior Courts of Law, and Courts of Equity of their respective counties.

"SEC. 401. And every suit not so transferred within the time aforesaid shall be abated, and the Clerk of the Superior Court shall tax the costs against the parties liable, and collect the same by the proper process.

"SEC. 403. Existing judgments and decrees not dormant, may in like manner be entered on the Execution Docket, and subsequent proceedings shall be as is proscribed for actions hereafter to be commenced, as far as shall be compatible with the previous proceedings, and no lien acquired before the ratification aforesaid, shall be lost by any change of process, occasioned by this act."

Persons having suits on my Dockets will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

J. B. CARPENTER, S. C. Clerk, for Rutherford County.

42-t24feb

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW IN VACATION.

MARY JONES, vs. The Heirs at Law of J. H. JONES. } Petition for Dower

A PETITION HAVING BEEN FILED IN my office, as above, and it appearing that Alexander Shields and wife Hulda two of the defendants are non-resident of the State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the *Star* a weekly newspaper published in the town of Rutherfordton for six weeks notifying said defendants to be and appear at the next term of said Court to be held for the County of Rutherford at the Court House in Rutherfordton, on the 3d Monday in March next, to show cause why said petition shall not be granted, or this case will be heard *exparte* as to them.

Witness, J. B. CARPENTER Clerk of said Court at office in Rutherfordton, 3rd Monday in September, A. D. 1868—this Jan'y 23rd, 1869.

J. B. CARPENTER, S. C. Cl'k

jan. 30-6t.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, RUTHERFORD COUNTY,

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW.

A. Harrill, R. Green, M. Green, N. Green, P. and others. vs. A. P. Green, W. O. Green, D. D. Robinson and wife, Nancy, and others. } Petition to sell Land.

A PETITION FOR SALE OF LAND FOR partition having been filed in my office, and oath having been made that A. P. Green, one of the defendants is a non resident of the State of North Carolina, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Rutherford *Star* for six weeks notifying the said A. P. Green that he be and appear at the next term of said Court to be held for the County of Rutherford, at the Court House in Rutherfordton on the 3rd Monday in March next, and answer said petition, or judgment *pro confessio* will be taken as to him.

Witness, J. B. CARPENTER, clerk of said court at office in Rutherfordton 3rd Monday in September A. D. 1868. Issued 4th February, 1869

J. B. CARPENTER, S. C. Clerk.

feb.6-6t. 3

Commissioners Notice.

THE Commissioners for Rutherford County will meet at the Court House, in Rutherfordton, on the 4th Saturday in this month (27th day) to transact such business as may come before the Court.

By order of the Commissioners.

R. J. WILLIAMS, Ex Officio. Clerk of the Board.

feb.6-3t

RUTHERFORDTON.

NEW FIRM!

NEW GOODS!

Cheap! Cheaper!! Cheapest!!!

Now is the time, and here is the place to buy Cheap Goods, Good Goods, and Goods that will satisfy the most fastidious.

J. A. MILLER & CO.,

KEEP constantly on hand a large and varied stock of Goods, which were bought cheap and they promise to give their customers the the benefit of their good luck.

DRY GOODS,

Such as BEAVER CLOTHS, CASIMERES, ROCK ISLAND JEANS, FLANNELS, BED TICKING, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, PRINTS, LADIES' DRESS GOODS, MEN'S WEAR OF ALL KINDS &C., &C.

HARDWARE

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,

Groceries, Confectioneries, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Yankee Notions, &c. &c

We respectfully ask for an inspection of our goods, it is no trouble for us to show goods and tell prices.

We buy all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE, and give the highest market price.

In connection with our Store we have opened a

SHOE SHOP,

and with good workmen, and good material we are prepared to put up with neatness and dispatch from the Finest Boot or Shoe to the Coarsest Plantation Brogan. Repairing done.

Don't forget to give us a call.

dec19 47-3m

New Carriage Shop

JUSTICE & CARRIER,

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

HAVING RENTED THE LARGE SHOP formerly occupied by J. S. Ford, respectfully announce to the public that they are now making arrangements for the manufacture of

Carriages, Wagons, Buggies, Carts, Wheelbarrows,

and everything in their line, at prices to suit the times. jan30tf

Notice.

I WILL pay the following prices for Produce delivered to me.

OATS,	50	cents per bushel.	
CORN,	75	"	"
RYE,	100	"	"
IRISH POTATOES	50	cents per bushel.	

Call at H. M. MILLER'S.

jan 23-tf.

Blacksmithing.

ORDERS attended to with dispatch.

jan30-tf. JUSTICE & CARRIER.

Undertaking.

COFFINS made to order at short notice.

jan30-tf. JUSTICE & CARRIER.

Repairing.

JOBS repaired and made new whenever wanted

jan30-tf. JUSTICE & CARRIER.

CHARLOTTE,

SMITH'S

Boot, Shoe and Leather Store,

NEXT DOOR TO DEWEY'S BANK,

Charlotte, N. C.

The Largest Wholesale and Retail Shoe Establishment in North Carolina.

Their stock of Leather and Shoe Findings is most complete, embracing every grade of Hemlock and Oak Sole Leather, Upper Leather, French and American Calf Skin, Kip, Lasts, &c., &c.

They also furnish all wid ths of Rubber and Leather Belting at Manufacturers' prices.

Wholesale Department.

They have received their Fall and Winter Stock, the largest and most complete ever brought to this market, and will sell to merchants at

New York Wholesale Prices.

Their expenses being much less, and as they buy exclusively from manufacturers, there is no reason why they cannot sell at as low prices as the New York Jobber.

All they ask is a fair trial. Remember and ask for

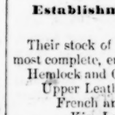
SMITH'S SHOE STORE,

next door to Dewey's Bank, Charlotte, N. C.

dec 19 47-tf

MATTHEW' HOUSE.

(*Formerly* KERRS HOTEL *Charlotte, N. C.*)



THIS WELL KNOWN HOUSE is now under the control and management of the undersigned who solicit a share of the public patronage. The House has recently been thoroughly repaired and refurnished, and no exertions will be spared to make patrons comfortable.

THE TABLE will be furnished with the best the country affords. Refreshments of all sorts can be found at the Bar.

THE STABLES attached to this House will be found sufficient to accommodate the Horses of our country friends who may prefer a safe place and good feed. W. M. MATTHEWS, Jr.

feb13-3m J. L. STEAG Att.

Demorest's Young America,

ENLARGED. It is the best Juvenile Magazine. Every Boy and Girl that sees it says so; all the Press say so; and Parents and Teachers confirm it. Do not fail to secure a copy. A good Microscope, with a Glass Cylinder to confine objects, or a good two-bladed, pearl Pocket Knife, and a large number of other desirable articles, given as premiums to each subscriber. Yearly, $1.50. Publication Office, 838 Broadway, New York.

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jan, 9-3m. no 49

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Mechanics' Protective Union.

MERCANTILE REFERENCE

REGISTER.

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Each number will contain a paper entitled *Our Monthly Gossip*, in which Notes and Queries, Answers to Correspondents, Anecdotes and Miscellanies will find a place. The *Literature of the Day* will also receive attention.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

It has, from its first appearance, entered the front rank of our monthlies. We commend it heartily.—*N. Y. Independent.*

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TERMS OF LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

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AGRICULTURAL.

"He that by the plough would thrive,
Himself must either hold or drive."

Watering Horses.

Horses should never be kept so long without water that they will drink largely when they get it. Give it to them often, and they will never injure themselves with it. Nothing is more common than to hitch a team to the plough, and make them work a half-day without a drop. What man would submit to such treatment? If the plough is started at seven in the morning, water should be given again before ten, and again in the afternoon by four o'clock. Even if half an hour is thus consumed, more work will be done in a day. The objection that a horse on the road should not be "loaded with water," is not valid. A horse weighing 1,200 pounds will not be much incumbered additionally by twenty pounds of water, while the distension will give him additional strength. Every farmer knows that when he himself undertakes to lift a large log or heavy stone, he can do more by first inflating himself with air, and not unfrequently he looses a button or two from his pantaloons in the operation. Some degree of inflation by water will add to a horse's strength in a similar manner. In driving a horse on the road at a natural gait of nine or ten miles an hour, I have frequently had occasion to observe that he was laboring with perspiration until I let him drink freely, when he ceased to sweat and evidently traveled more freely. Don't be afraid to give your horse water; the danger is in making them abstain too long, in which case care is needed.—*Country Gentlemen.*

CAUSE OF RUST IN WHEAT.—The close and long continued analytical researches of Mr. Sprengle led to the conclusion that an excess of iron slats, and especially of the phosphate of iron, greatly favors the growth of red rust on the leaves and culms of wheat and other cereals. A soil in the vicinity of Brunswick that did not lack drainage, but *lime*, was remarkable for growing wheat and barley, always attacked and generally blighted by rust. A quantity of this soil was taken into a field generally free from this often ruinous parasite, to form an artificial soil fifteen inches in depth. Wheat planted in this was badly rusted, while that grown all around it, in the same field, was free from the malady. There was something in the soil peculiarly favorable to the fungus which stains one's clothing as red as bog iron ore itself. Low ground in which salts of iron collect in excess is generally recognized as being very subject to rust. Drainage is a partial remedy and no more.

Dr. Sprengel found on analysis a fraction over a half per cent. of the phosphate of iron in the soil under consideration, with only a trace of lime uncombined with silicit acid. As free lime will take phosphoric acid away from iron, and indirectly convert iron into the harmless peroxide, and at the same time produce the valuable fertilizer, *phosphate of lime*, liming was prescribed and the cure was perfect.

Here is a plain case where the analysis of a soil by a competent expert detected the source of a great and permanent evil, and transformed, as by magic, a mineral poison into a plant food of inestimable value. To decry soil analyses by skillful chemists is shallow quackery—a weed that finds too much favor with American farmers.—*Rural New Yorker.*

SAVE THE DEAD LEAVES.—If every horticulturist and farmer would think for a moment on the nature of fallen leaves—which contain not only the vegetable matter, but the earthly salts, lime, potash, ect., needed for the next season's growth and fertility—and that, too, exactly in the proportion required by the very tree and plant from which they fall; nay, more, if they would consider that it is exactly in this way, by the fallen leaves, that nature enriches the soil, year, after year, in her great forests, it would hardly be possible for such a reflecting horticulturist or farmer to allow these leaves to be swept away by every wind that blows, and finally lost altogether. Nor would he give them away, as many do. He would rather collect from week to week, the leaves that fall under each tree, and by digging them under the soil about the root, where they will decay, provide in the cheapest manner the best possible food for the tree. If this plan should be tried we would not see old orchards dying out for the want of nourishment, but they would, in this simple manner, receive all the enriching they required. Pear trees, and doubtless the peach, would be greatly benefitted by this procedure.

In certain vineyards in France and Italy, the vines are kept in the highest condition by simply burying at their roots every leaf and branch that is pruned off, or falls from the vines at the close of the season. Will not some of our farmers of inquiring minds give this single process a trail this season?

It is a well know fact, that no manure is more eagerly sought for by florist that leaf manure. It enters largely into the compost prepared for potting. Leaves collected and mixed with barn-yard manure, greatly enhance its value. Therefore gather up the leaves that nothing may be lost.

PROTECT TREES FROM RABBITS.—Thousands of trees are injured every fall and winter, by rabbits. The loss to farmers and fruit growers by their depredations, is immense. Many resolve, when they see their losses, that they will guard against them in the future; but when the autumn returns, other cares press upon them, and the rabbits are forgotten till other trees are ruined. It is painful to see a fine, young tree, well established in the orchard, destroyed by these pests. It is an easy matter to guard against them. They have an aversion to animal matter. It the bark of the tree is smeared with it, they will not molest it. Consequently, about the middle of November if farmers will take a piece of liver, or flesh of any kind, or blood, and rub the bodies of the trees, for a foot and a half high, and then repeat the operation about the middle of January, not a tree will be touched. This is the cheapest and best.

CUTTING TIMBER TO LAST.—Mr. Skinner, an experienced farmer of Herkimer county, New York, recently stated before the Little Falls Farmers' Club that he always cut timber when it was frozen, in order that it might last a long time without decay. He was aware that other seasons of the year were recommended. He had tried all seasons, and with a number of varieties of wood, and no timber lasted so well as that cut in winter, when the timber was frozen. He said a hemlock stick used as a stringer for bridges would last longer when the bark was left on. He had observed it often, and gave as a reason that the bark kept the wood moist. He thought the best timber for sills or for building purposes was red elm; next in order was oak, white elm, and red beach. For pins the raves of wood sleds, and bolsters to wagons, there was no timber he preferred to red elm.

DEEP PLOWING.—The Commissioner of the Agricultural Bureau at the city of Washington, lately announced experiments made by that institution have demonstrated the great importance of deep plowing. The commissioner says that an increase of one inch in the depth of cultivated soil through the United States, would add one-sixth to the total agricultural products of the country, which would be equal to many millions of dollars.

For every three hundred and fifty bushels of potatoes removed from our fields the soil sustains a loss of ninety pounds of potash. Consequently, wood ashes is one of the most valuable manure in the culture of the potato.

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A. MOONEY—Marshall
A. D. K. WALLACE,—Clerk.

Rutherford County Officers,

(Elected under the New Constitution.)

MARTIN WALKER,—*Sheriff.*
A. P. HOLLIFIELD,—*Coroner.*
J. B. CARPENTER.—*Co Clk Superior Court.*
ELI MCARTHUR.—*Treasurer.*
R. J. WILLIAMS.—*Register of Deeds.*
A. J. SCOGGIN.—*Surveyor.*
J. M. ALLEN, B. W. ANDREWS, JOS. TAYLOR, C. J. SPARKS, H. H. HOPPER. } *Commissioners.*

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(Elected under the New Constitution.)

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JOSIAH WISEMAN—*Surveyor.*
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Cherryville Mail—arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 12 m.
Leaves for Cherryville the same days at 1 p. m

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Leaves, for Asheville, Tuesdays and Saturdays at 6 a. m.

Greenville Mail—arrives Saturdays at 7 p. m.
Leaves Thursdays at 6 a. m.

Columbus Mail—arrives Tuesdays at 7 p. m.
Leaves Tuesdays at 6 a. m

Morganton Mail—arrives Saturdays at 7 p. m.
Leaves Fridays at 6 a. m.

County Mail—arrives Thursdays at 12 m.
Leaves same day at 1 p. m.

Marion Mail—arrives Tuesdays and Fridays at 6 p. m
Leaves Wednesdays and Saturdays at 6 a. m.

Town Ordinances.

1. Be it ordained by the Commissioners of Rutherfordton, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, That a tax be, and the same is hereby laid of 15 cents on each One Hundred Dollars worth of real taxable property within the limits of said Town, for the year 1868, according to the assessment of 1868.
2. Be it further ordained That all persons liable to pay tax within the corporation be required to deliver to the Town Mayor on or before the 15th day of May, 1868, a list of all real taxable property for which they may be liable.—Any person failing to render such list shall be liable to a double tax, and the Mayor is hereby authorized to enforce this ordinance strictly according to Law.
3. Be it further ordained, That all the male citizens within the incorporate limits of said Town, liable by law to work on public roads, be and they are hereby required to work on the public streets and roads in the corporate limits of said Town six days in the year or forfeit to the Mayor one dollar for each day they fail. Provided, That in the discretion of the Mayor such service may be rendered by substitute.
4. Be it further ordained, That the Mayor shall have power to divide the hands liable to work the streets and roads into companies, and order them to work on the streets or roads at any time or place he may deem necessary.—Provided, That he cannot require them to work more than six days in the year.
5. Be it further ordained, That any person who shall ride or hitch any horse, or other animal, on the side walks of the streets of the Town shall forfeit and pay a fine of One Dollar for the first and Two Dollars for each additional offence, to be collected and expended as other taxes for improvement of the Town.
6. Be it further ordained, That a tax of Twenty-Five Dollars be and is hereby levied on all retailers of Spirituous Liquors in quantities less than five gallons, Provided the sale of liquors by regular Physicians, strictly for medicinal purposes, shall be excepted from the operation of this ordinance.
7. Be it further ordained, That a tax of Five Dollars be laid upon all itenerant persons not residents of said county, who shall offer for sale any Goods, Wares or Merchandise within the limits of said Town.
8. Be it further ordained, That a tax of Ten Dollars be imposed for the exhibition of Equestrian and Menagerie performances, and a tax of Five Dollars is imposed upon all Shows generally known as Side-Shows, Slight-of-Hand, Magic Lanterns, or other exhibitions for pay, for each day or night shown or exhibited within the corporation.
9. Be it further ordained, That a fine of One Dollar be and is hereby imposed on all persons who shall discharge fire arms of any kind within the incorporation, except that portion of said incorporation lying east of the branch, east of said Town.

J. M. JUSTICE, *T. M.*
A. D. K. WALLACE, *Clerk.*

Demorest's Monthly Magazine,

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